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Final

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/663,196	09/15/2003	Vivek G. Gupta	42P17781	1387
8791	7590	03/07/2007	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030			MILORD, MARCEAU	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2618	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	03/07/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/663,196	GUPTA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Marceau Milord	2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 December 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-59 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-7-13,15,21-27,29,36,43,49,54 and 57-59 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 2-6,14,16-20,28,30-34,37-42,44-48,50-53,55 and 56 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 35 is objected to because of the following informalities: claim 35 can't be depended on claim 35. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 7-13, 15, 21-27, 29, 36, 43, 49, 54, 57-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ollis et al (US Patent No 6999721 B2) in view of Lunsford et al (US Patent No 7092671 B2).

Regarding claim 1, Ollis et al discloses a method (figs. 1-2), comprising: sharing a Bluetooth communications module between a primary processor system (100) and a secondary processor system (202 or 204 of fig. 2; col. 5, lines 1-27; col. 5, line 37- col. 6, line 23).

However, Ollis et al does not specifically disclose the features of controlling the module between these devices.

On the other hand, Lunsford et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a system that enables a handheld PID to automatically dial a telephone number stored its memory by interacting with a telephone. The telephone is equipped with a wireless port for short-range wireless data transfer. The telephone number can be dialed in response to the user interacting with an application executing on the PID. The application can be a contact management or address management program (col. 2, lines 38-54). Furthermore, the Bluetooth system consists of a radio unit, a link control unit, and a support unit for link management and host terminal interface functions. The link controller carries out the baseboard protocol and other low-level routines (col. 4, line 40- col. 5, line 21). The Bluetooth system also provides a point-to-point connection or a point-to-multipoint connection where the channel is shared among several Bluetooth units. Two or more units sharing the same channel form a piconet. One Bluetooth unit acts as the master of the piconet, whereas the other units act as slaves. Note that the Bluetooth link controller has two major states: STANDBY and CONNECTION (col. 5, line 22- col. 6, line 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lunsford to the communication system of Ollis in order to provide Bluetooth devices that can register with each other in order to share information and set up a connection in which the master controls the connection.

Regarding claim 7, Ollis et al as modified discloses a method (figs. 1-2), wherein the communications module, the primary processor system and the secondary processor system are included in a notebook computer (col. 5, lines 12-27).

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Regarding claim 8, Ollis et al as modified discloses a method (figs. 1-2), wherein the sharing module is integrated into the secondary processor system; and wherein the secondary processor system is a low-power computer system and the primary processor system is a main CPU/OS computer system (col. 6, lines 32-59).

Regarding claim 9, Ollis et al as modified discloses a method (figs. 1-2), wherein the sharing module is integrated into the secondary processor system, and the secondary processor system is a multi-function Bluetooth enabled device; and wherein the primary processor system includes a notebook, a tablet, a laptop, and a desktop computer system (col. 5, lines 1-36).

Regarding claim 10, Ollis et al as modified discloses a method (figs. 1-2), wherein the sharing module is integrated with a secondary controller of the secondary processor system (col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 23).

Regarding claim 11, Ollis et al as modified discloses a method (figs. 1-2), wherein the sharing module is included in the primary processor system (col. 5, lines 1-36).

Regarding claim 12, Ollis et al as modified discloses a method (figs. 1-2), wherein the Bluetooth module communicates with one or more secondary Bluetooth devices (col. 5, line 46- col. 6, line 23).

Regarding claim 13, Ollis et al as modified discloses a method (figs. 1-2), wherein the sharing module communicates with a USB host controller and a Bluetooth controller (col. 5, line 46- col. 6, line 23).

Regarding claim 15, Ollis et al discloses a system, comprising: means for sharing a Bluetooth communications module between a primary processor system and a secondary processor system (202 or 204 of fig. 2; col. 5, lines 1-27; col. 5, line 37- col. 6, line 23).

However, Ollis et al does not specifically disclose the features of controlling the module between these devices.

On the other hand, Lunsford et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a system that enables a handheld PID to automatically dial a telephone number stored its memory by interacting with a telephone. The telephone is equipped with a wireless port for short-range wireless data transfer. The telephone number can be dialed in response to the user interacting with an application executing on the PID. The application can be a contact management or address management program (col. 2, lines 38-54). Furthermore, the Bluetooth system consists of a radio unit, a link control unit, and a support unit for link management and host terminal interface functions. The link controller carries out the baseboard protocol and other low-level routines (col. 4, line 40- col. 5, line 21). The Bluetooth system also provides a point-to-point connection or a point-to-multipoint connection where the channel is shared among several Bluetooth units. Two or more units sharing the same channel form a piconet. One Bluetooth unit acts as the master of the piconet, whereas the other units act as slaves. Note that the Bluetooth link controller has two major states: STANDBY and CONNECTION (col. 5, line 22- col. 6, line 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lunsford to the communication system of Ollis in order to provide Bluetooth devices that can register with each other in order to share information and set up a connection in which the master controls the connection.

Regarding claim 21, Ollis et al as modified discloses a system, wherein the communications module, the primary processor system and the secondary processor system are included in a notebook computer (col. 5, lines 12-27).

Regarding claim 22, Ollis et al as modified discloses a system, wherein the sharing module is integrated into the secondary processor system; and wherein the secondary processor system is a low-power computer system and the primary processor system is a main CPU/OS computer system (col. 6, lines 32-59).

Regarding claim 23, Ollis et al as modified discloses a system, wherein the sharing module is integrated into the secondary processor system, and the secondary processor system is a multi-function Bluetooth enabled device; and wherein the primary processor system includes a notebook, a tablet, a laptop, and a desktop computer system (col. 5, lines 1-36).

Regarding claim 24, Ollis et al as modified discloses a system, wherein the sharing module is integrated with a secondary controller of the secondary processor system (col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 23).

Regarding claim 25, Ollis et al as modified discloses a system, wherein the sharing module is included in the primary processor system (col. 5, lines 1-36).

Regarding claim 26, Ollis et al as modified discloses a system, wherein the Bluetooth module communicates with one or more secondary Bluetooth devices (col. 5, line 46- col. 6, line 23).

Regarding claim 27, Ollis et al as modified discloses a system, wherein the sharing module communicates with a USB host controller and a Bluetooth controller (col. 5, line 46- col. 6, line 23).

Regarding claim 29, Ollis et al discloses a computer-readable medium (figs. 1-2) having stored thereon a plurality of instructions, said plurality of instructions when executed by a computer, cause said computer to perform: sharing a Bluetooth communications module between

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a primary processor system and a secondary processor system (202 or 204 of fig. 2; col. 5, lines 1-27; col. 5, line 37- col. 6, line 23).

However, Ollis et al does not specifically disclose the features of controlling the module between these devices.

On the other hand, Lunsford et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a system that enables a handheld PID to automatically dial a telephone number stored its memory by interacting with a telephone. The telephone is equipped with a wireless port for short-range wireless data transfer. The telephone number can be dialed in response to the user interacting with an application executing on the PID. The application can be a contact management or address management program (col. 2, lines 38-54). Furthermore, the Bluetooth system consists of a radio unit, a link control unit, and a support unit for link management and host terminal interface functions. The link controller carries out the baseboard protocol and other low-level routines (col. 4, line 40- col. 5, line 21). The Bluetooth system also provides a point-to-point connection or a point-to-multipoint connection where the channel is shared among several Bluetooth units. Two or more units sharing the same channel form a piconet. One Bluetooth unit acts as the master of the piconet, whereas the other units act as slaves. Note that the Bluetooth link controller has two major states: STANDBY and CONNECTION (col. 5, line 22- col. 6, line 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lunsford to the communication system of Ollis in order to provide Bluetooth devices that can register with each other in order to share information and set up a connection in which the master controls the connection.

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Regarding claim 36, Ollis et al as modified discloses a computer-readable medium (figs. 1-2) having stored thereon a plurality of instructions, wherein the sharing module is integrated into the secondary processor system; and wherein the secondary processor system is a low-power computer system and the primary processor system is a main CPU/OS computer system (col. 5, lines 1-36).

Regarding claim 43, Ollis et al discloses an apparatus (figs. 1-2), comprising: a Bluetooth sharing module; a Bluetooth communications module connected to the Bluetooth sharing module; a primary processor system (100) connected to the Bluetooth sharing module; and a secondary processor system connected to the Bluetooth sharing module (202 or 204 of fig. 2; col. 5, lines 1-27; col. 5, line 37- col. 6, line 23).

However, Ollis et al does not specifically disclose the features of a Bluetooth sharing module that is configured to allow the primary processor system and secondary processor system to share control of the Bluetooth communications module via a host controller of the Bluetooth communications module.

On the other hand, Lunsford et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a system that enables a handheld PID to automatically dial a telephone number stored its memory by interacting with a telephone. The telephone is equipped with a wireless port for short-range wireless data transfer. The telephone number can be dialed in response to the user interacting with an application executing on the PID. The application can be a contact management or address management program (col. 2, lines 38-54). Furthermore, the Bluetooth system consists of a radio unit, a link control unit, and a support unit for link management and host terminal interface functions. The link controller carries out the baseboard protocol and other low-level

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routines (col. 4, line 40- col. 5, line 21). The Bluetooth system also provides a point-to-point connection or a point-to-multipoint connection where the channel is shared among several Bluetooth units. Two or more units sharing the same channel form a piconet. One Bluetooth unit acts as the master of the piconet, whereas the other units act as slaves. Note that the Bluetooth link controller has two major states: STANDBY and CONNECTION (col. 5, line 22- col. 6, line 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lunsford to the communication system of Ollis in order to provide Bluetooth devices that can register with each other in order to share information and set up a connection in which the master controls the connection.

Regarding claim 49, Ollis et al as modified discloses an apparatus (figs. 1-2), wherein the sharing module, the primary processor system and the secondary processor system are included in a notebook computer (col. 5, lines 12-27).

Regarding claim 54, Ollis et al as modified discloses an apparatus (figs. 1-2), wherein the Bluetooth module communicates with one or more secondary Bluetooth devices (col. 5, line 46- col. 6, line 23).

Regarding claim 57, Ollis et al discloses an apparatus (figs. 1-2), comprising: a universal serial bus hardware interface; a Bluetooth sharing module coupled to the universal serial bus hardware interface; and a UART hardware interface coupled to the Bluetooth sharing module (202 or 204 of fig. 2; col. 5, lines 1-27; col. 5, line 37- col. 6, line 23).

However, Ollis et al does not specifically disclose the features of controlling the Bluetooth communications module between a primary processor system and a secondary processor system.

On the other hand, Lunsford et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a system that enables a handheld PDA to automatically dial a telephone number stored in its memory by interacting with a telephone. The telephone is equipped with a wireless port for short-range wireless data transfer. The telephone number can be dialed in response to the user interacting with an application executing on the PDA. The application can be a contact management or address management program (col. 2, lines 38-54). Furthermore, the Bluetooth system consists of a radio unit, a link control unit, and a support unit for link management and host terminal interface functions. The link controller carries out the baseband protocol and other low-level routines (col. 4, line 40- col. 5, line 21). The Bluetooth system also provides a point-to-point connection or a point-to-multipoint connection where the channel is shared among several Bluetooth units. Two or more units sharing the same channel form a piconet. One Bluetooth unit acts as the master of the piconet, whereas the other units act as slaves. Note that the Bluetooth link controller has two major states: STANDBY and CONNECTION (col. 5, line 22- col. 6, line 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lunsford to the communication system of Ollis in order to provide Bluetooth devices that can register with each other in order to share information and set up a connection in which the master controls the connection.

Regarding claim 58, Ollis et al discloses an apparatus (figs. 1-2), wherein the Bluetooth sharing module includes: a UART serial driver to receive and send Bluetooth data packets with the UART hardware interface; and a USB function driver to receive and send the Bluetooth data packets with the USB hardware interface (col. 5, line 56- col. 6, line 23; col. 7, lines 4-22).

Regarding claim 59, Ollis et al discloses an apparatus (figs. 1-2), wherein the USB function driver includes a protocol translator to translate between USB and UART (col. 5, lines 25-67).

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 2-6, 14, 16-20, 28, 30-34, 37-42, 44-48, 50-53, 55-56 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 7-13, 15, 21-27, 29, 36, 43, 49, 54, 57-59 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marceau Milord whose telephone number is 571-272-7853. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew D. Anderson can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Marceau Milord
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2618

MARCEAU MILORD



MARCEAU MILORD
PRIMARY EXAMINER